

THE JOURNAL.

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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - AUGUST 20, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
of Hamilton county.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,
of Auglaize county.

Locofoco Platform for 1850.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Democratic Convention, which assembled in Columbus, on the 4th of July, 1850. Let the PEOPLE OF OHIO READ AND REMEMBER THEM:

Resolved, That with reference to the currency question, the Democracy of Ohio unite itself upon the Constitution of the United States. The currency issued by that instrument we desire to restore and establish, and we will use all legal and honorable means to accomplish this object; and being sincerely opposed to the existence of banks for the circulation of paper money, we are utterly opposed to any feature being incorporated into the new Constitution, by which the Legislature of Ohio would have the power to create any bank for the circulation of paper money.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all our public officers, after taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to make all payments, in their official capacity, in constitutional currency, instead of paper money; and that we especially demand from the Board of Public Works, that they convert all paper money which may come under their control into specie, and in that shape disburse it.

Resolved, That banks of circulation are hostile alike to the equal rights of the people, and the principles of sound political economy; that hard money is the only currency recognized by the Constitution, the only currency that endures no man, the only currency that is expedient and just; and we hold it to be inconsistent with the principles of the party for democrats to participate in creating or upholding banking institutions.

Hard Money Report of the Currency Committee in the Constitutional Convention, July 5th.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall have no power to create any bank or banking institution, whether by authorizing the making, emission or putting in circulation of any bill of credit, bond, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper medium, intended to circulate as money or currency.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company or corporation, now in existence, from exercising the privilege of banking, or creating, emitting or putting in circulation any bank notes, or paper of any description whatever, to circulate as money or currency.

Sec. 3. The business of banking and dealing in money shall be free to all, subject to such restrictions as may be provided by law; but no special privileges or exemptions shall ever be granted to those engaged in, or to those who may hereafter be engaged in such business; nor shall any person or persons, either natural or artificial, be allowed to deal in or issue paper money, so called.

JOHN LARWILL, Chairman.

Here it is, fellow-citizens! Read it! Ponder it! Make up your minds, democrats, how many of you are willing to stand on that platform.

A Word concerning Legislative Nominations.

One week from Saturday next, Sept. 7th, the Whigs of this Legislative district meet to make their nominations—one candidate for Gallia and Jackson and one for the four counties. We believe it is generally understood that one of these candidates is to be selected from Jackson, and the other from Gallia county.

The cause that gave the advantage to our opponents last fall and spring, in the district composed of this and Jackson counties, must be avoided. With discreet action it can be, and the nominee elected by an old fashioned Whig majority. Our opponents are a unity, ready to take advantage of any opening in our line. Shall this district, with a Whig majority of 300, record an affirmative vote on the issue presented by the Locofoco platform at the head of our columns? Shall it cast a vote for a Locofoco U. S. Senator, or perhaps for Giddings, should a balance of power render it the best bargain? They are anxiously waiting for such a state of affairs among the Whigs, as may enable them again to slip in their man. It rests with the Wilkesville convention to gratify or disappoint them. Give us a man that is free from the taint of faction—one who is enough of a Whig to put the success of Whig principles before self and his prejudices, and the honest and true Whigs of the district will elect him.

Iron-ton.—Col. Nigh, Deputy Marshal of Lawrence county, informs the Register that the number of inhabitants of Iron-ton is 574. That paper says:

This is a larger population than those best acquainted had anticipated. It is to be noted that it is not yet 15 months since the first lots were offered for sale in Iron-ton.

An Excellent Nomination.
N. H. VAN VORLES, Esq., senior editor of the Athens Messenger, is the Whig candidate for Representative in the next Legislature, from the counties of Athens and Meigs. We are right glad to make this announcement. A better man and truer Whig could not have been selected. He will of course be elected.

See the advertisement of Gabriel Johnson, who has planned his Pole opposite Mr. Coleman's Hotel.

JUDGE JOHNSON is addressing the citizens in the middle and northern portion of the State, according to appointment. While the Whig candidate is thus before the people proclaiming his opinions and views, Judge Woon, his opponent, plays the mum game, and leaves those who have a right to know his opinions in the fog concerning them.

Two years ago Judge Wood's friends talked flippantly about mum candidates, and were so anxious that the people should hear from the Whig candidate, although there were no questions before the people upon which Gov. Ford had not expressed his views without reserve. But how is it now? Judge Wood was once understood as being a soft; the convention that nominated him was harder than any of its predecessors.

How is the Judge—mum. Once amid "noise and confusion" it was thought this standard bearer's colors appropriately belonged in the van of the Free Soilers. Again it is said, he pronounced the Wilmot Proviso a humbug. What is true and what false? We suspect that this two sided Locofoco chief, furnishing his friends as he does with so strong evidence that they can swear he is anywhere or nowhere, is the very man our Loco friends want, and the contrary of his expressed opinions, his greatest recommendation. Already do we notice that on the Reserve, the Abolition side is being presented for the admiration and support of those whose tastes tend that way—to one he is a soft money Democrat, to another a constitutional *ha d.* No wonder the Judge is mum.

FREE SOIL.—The Free Soilers have nominated a Reverend Edward Smith, of Morrow county, for Governor, and Uriah Seely, of Lake county, for the Board of Public Works.

The election in Virginia for members of the convention to amend the constitution, took place on the 22d. We are without any returns.

The following are the nominations made by the Whigs of Meigs for county officers:

Auditor—Samuel Halliday, (renominated.)

Commissioner—Silas Strong.

Prosecuting Attorney—John Cartwright.

Surveyor—Elijah Hutton.

Coroner—John R. Philson.

Alexander Harper, of Zanesville, is the Whig candidate for Congress from the Zanesville district. Benjamin Stanton, of Logan co., is the Whig candidate for Congress from the district now represented by M. B. Corwin.

The Court House in Jefferson, Ash-tula co., was burned on the 17th. The records and journals of the Supreme court were consumed. Mr. Chaffee, whose office was in the Court House, is a great sufferer—his loss is estimated at \$2,000. The building was one of the best in the north part of the State, and was insured for \$8,000 in Columbus.

A Blow up.

The Steamer Greenwood, that runs from this place to the Kanawha Salines, burst a boiler just as she was leaving the Salines for Gallipolis last Friday morning. There were no deaths caused by it as we learn, but several were badly injured. We are without the particulars, having conversed with no one from there, and the Kanawha paper not having come to hand.

CHOLERA IN COLUMBUS.—Four deaths by cholera were reported on Friday and Saturday. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., a distinguished citizen of Columbus, died of cholera at Mt. Vernon on the 23d. Columbus has suffered much this season from this disease.

The Loco Congressional convention for this district did not make a nomination at Pomeroy, but will meet on the 7th of September at Wilkesville.

S. H. Bundy, of Jackson co., is announced in the Athens Messenger, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature from the counties of Jackson, Athens, Meigs and Gallia.

We call the attention of builders to the advertisement of Mr. R. PAYNE, who is now turning out from his Saw and Planing Mills the best quality of building material.

It will also be seen that he advertises for five or six good journeymen carpenters.

Secure Magnetism—Prof. Page's Experiments.

A series of lectures have been given at the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, by Prof. Page, of the Patent Office, in illustration of his recent experiments on Electro Magnetism as a motive power. It will be remembered by our readers, that a year or two ago Congress voted this gentleman some twenty thousand dollars to enable him to carry on a set of interesting experiments on the subjects, which he had begun, and which promised to be highly successful. Since then he has prosecuted his investigations and professed to have discovered the great secret of which so many practically scientific men have been in search. His experiments shown at the institute, according to the reports of the Washington papers, prove that magnetism, while it is motive of greater power than steam, will yet be furnished at a cheaper rate. The *Intelligencer* says:

"He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon the bar, he stated to average three hundred pounds through ten inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or a hundred tons. He could make a pile driver, or a forge hammer, with great simplicity, and could make an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

"The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery is said to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine. Truly a great power is here; and where is the limit to it?"

"He then exhibited his engine of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery and contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute, though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick, into laths, the engine made but about eighty strokes per minute. There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph.

"The force operating upon this cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet was stated to be six hundred pounds when the engine was moving very slowly; but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, however, is the expense of the power. Prof. Page stated that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam under many and most conditions, though not so low as the cheapest engines. With all the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines (contrary to what has been known before,) the greater the economy. Prof. Page was himself surprised at the result. There were yet practical difficulties to be overcome; the battery had yet to be improved; and it remained yet to try the experiment on a grander scale, to make a power of one hundred horse or more."

To-morrow, the 30th, is the day set for the execution of Prof. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

The Fall term of the Court of Common Pleas, for this county, commences on Wednesday, Oct. 9th.

Express from the Emigrants.—Es-till & Co.'s Express from the South Pass, reached Weston on the 15th, with a large mail from the emigrants, all of whom had arrived at or passed that point. A mail from the West will bring us letters in a day or two.—*St. Louis Repub.* 18th.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—In Litchfield, N. H., Mr. Lyons committed suicide by hanging himself, after digging his grave, purchasing his coffin, and, as it is supposed, lying in it over night in his grave clothes with a portion of laudanum in his stomach, that instead of acting fatally, only made him sleep.

A journeyman coachmaker of Baltimore has recently inherited property worth \$300,000, from a relative in Europe. He is going to keep his carriage immediately.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The Mines Yielding Abundantly. Among the passengers by the Philadelphia is Gen. Herran, President of the Republic of New Grenada. Gen. Herran was formerly minister from New Grenada to this country. He returns with the intention of residing here for a term of years. He has in his charge five young men, sons of gentlemen residing in New Grenada, who come to this country for the purpose of obtaining a collegiate education.

The steamer Tennessee had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, with the mails of July 15th; but they were detained on the Isthmus to await a mail steamer. We have received, however, papers of the 15th, from which we make up the following summary of news.

Died, on board the steamship Tennessee, on her passage from San Francisco to Panama, July 22, Andrew Mead, of Lowell (Mass.) At Cruces, Mr. Joseph Abourn of Marion county, Ohio.

The Philadelphia brings a block of gold bearing quartz, weighing 193 pounds, filled with gold—the first specimen ever taken from the mines at Mariposa.

Mr. Collier, son of W. Collier, was left sick at Panama.

The passengers report it very sickly at Chagres.

Gold News, &c.

From the Alta California 13th ult.

The news from the various diggings which we extract from the Sacramento papers, and from our correspondence is certainly the most encouraging we have had for some length of time. The discoveries of rich placers, and the frequent exhibitions of large and immensely valuable specimens, have imparted a degree of activity and life to all branches of business throughout the upriver towns, such as has not been known since last fall.

The Marysville and Yuba Mining Company had almost finished their work of turning. From the peculiar natural configuration of the ground the labor of twenty-five men is sufficient in a few days to divert the course of the stream for nearly four miles. Most of the citizens of Marysville went up on Wednesday to see the operations. The stock in the association has advanced more than one thousand per cent already.

In the numerous streams running out from the lakes in the mountains they found gold in quantities which warranted their despatching their animals immediately for full supplies of provisions.

We saw a gentleman from Coloma yesterday, who takes things easy, and don't follow the rush, but makes a fresh lookout for himself. He has prospected for three months past through the canons between the middle and North Forks. He came across two or three rich spots of no great extent, taking out from one of them \$4000 in six days, chiefly in large lumps, many of which were shown us.—*Places Times.*

MARYSVILLE, July 10, 1850.

We have just been called upon to look at a "big lump" taken from the vicinity of the Yuba river, and which arrived in town last evening. It was taken, about six miles from the forks, and about 75 miles from this town. The weight of the piece is something over 33 lbs., composed of quartz and gold intermixed.

Persons have been coming in during the past two or three days, from the mountain regions, whither they have been prospecting. One or two have been as far over as Humboldt's Bay, and from thence along the Trinity river to its sources. They speak discouragingly of the prospect for diggings on Trinity; but represent the country down towards its mouth, and the Bay, as being admirably adapted to agricultural purposes,—being well timbered and watered, and the soil extremely fertile. Besides, there have been many fine valleys discovered by some of those parties this spring, of considerable extent, on both sides of the Coast Range, near the sources of the Sacramento River. I have endeavored to procure as accurate a description of these valleys and their location, for the individuals, as possible; as they are represented as being well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, and are considered new discoveries.

Those who have been working on Deer Creek, have confined their operations to working in the bed of the creek; but some Germans at work struck out in the bank, and commenced digging some four or five miles from Nevada city, and they struck a very rich lead, finding it in lumps of from an ounce to \$150.—This I had this morning from a miner who had just left there, and is removing to Feather river; and who, himself, saw the lumps, the three men having taken out \$700 in the course of a couple of hours in lumps of gold.

Wherever discoveries are made, there is a rush made at once, and every foot of ground located. Some new discoveries have been made on the Middle Fork of Feather River, an account of one of which I have heard from various other persons, and this morning from one of the lucky individuals. This location was a point some thirty miles above Spring Town, where these persons had made a race and drawn off the water, and found a rich deposit, from which, with one more engaged in bailing out the water, and two working the rocker, they took out \$900 in three hours, and the next day \$700 in the same time, when the water rising, and breaking through their dam compelled them to quit work. So rich is the deposit that my informant says that just as they were leaving the work, he made a grab and got a single handful of earth, out of which, on a wager, he washed out an ounce by panning. A gentleman of this place, and a friend of mine, has made an offer this morning, of \$2500 for one of the three shares—and he is well posted upon these matters.

FROM NEVADA AND GOLD RUN.—A friend lately from Nevada informs us, that the stream that run through that place called gold run, of which surprise accounts have been given, have all been dug over, up to the hills in which they commenced. On coming to the hills, however, the leads continued extremely rich, and the miners are still working into the banks. In some instances forty feet of earth have been thrown off before reaching the deposits of gold, and as the laborers continue penetrating, the amount to be removed will increase. Whenever the gold is reached, it is found in large quantities. Of course the larger share were not so fortunate. Quite a serious accident happened in the side of one. While a party of four men were digging, undermining a place, and following a lead into the bank, the earth above caved in upon them and all were crushed to death instantly. Our informant did not know their names, but they were from the State of Maine.

The bills and ravines around Nevada have all the appearance of being very rich with gold. It has lately been found scattered promiscuously over the hills, mixed in with the very top soil, where the earth is dry and dusty, like ashes. Quite a large number are engaged in gathering up this soil from the hills, and packing it on mules, or carting it to Deer Creek, where it is washed.

Nevada is becoming a lively little town. Some four or five thousand people are said to be in its vicinity.

Sac. Transcript, July 11.

From the Pioneer Times, 29th ult.

MARYSVILLE, LINDA AND THE MINES.—The Gold Lake excitement, so much talked of and acted upon of late, has almost entirely subsided. A crazy man comes in for a share of the responsibility; another report is, that they found one of the pretended discoverers, and are about lynching him at Marysville. Indeed we are told that a demonstration against the town is feared by many. People who have returned, after travelling some 150 to 200 miles, say that they left a vast number of parties roaming about between the sources of the Yuba and Feather rivers. It is asserted, also, that a fair order of diggings are to be found in that region, and that if they choose to be content under their disappointment they could do tolerably well, as provisions are superabundant.

Further from California.—Arrival of the Crescent City.

NEW YORK, August 22.
The steamer Crescent City has arrived here from Chagres. She brings only two days later advices from California than the Philadelphia. She brings 103 passengers.

There is a large amount of gold in the hands of passengers, and considerable on freight.

American Flour was selling at \$14. Advices from the mines continued favorable.

The general news possesses no importance beyond what the Philadelphia brings.

Gov. Burnett had declined to call an extra session of the legislature. An alarming state of affairs prevails at the Southern mines. News had reached Stockton that twelve men had been found murdered and robbed.

On Sunday, the 18th, at 6 o'clock, A. M., she passed the steamship Empire City, long 72 3/4 W., lat. 24 32 N.

The steamer Falcon sailed from Chagres for Havana on the morning of the 12th, at 1 o'clock.

The mails dispatched from San Francisco by the Tennessee on the 15th, and by the Isthmus on the 17th are not yet received. They left Chagres on the Falcon same day with the Crescent City, and will be brought from Havana by the Ohio.

From the Alta California, of July 17th.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE MINES.—We have quite late information from the Southern mines, representing matters there as still in a very unsettled and excited state, particularly in the region of the town of Sonora. It has become a matter of certainty, that not only are there a large number of thieves and murderers roaming through the Southern mining districts, but that there is a regularly organized band of desperate characters, composed of Mexicans, Chilenos, and, it is thought, some equally demoralized white men who have banded themselves together as guerrillas for the purpose of plunder. Not only is the miner, returning with his hard-earned gains, subject to their remorseless attacks, but the trader, while upon his lonely path, laden with supplies, falls a victim to their rapacity.

The existence of the guerrilla band, of which we have spoken, is confirmed by a private letter, handed us by a gentleman doing business in Sonora, but now in this city. It is from his partner, and bears date on the night of the 10th inst. He states that a posse of about one hundred persons had just brought into town five Mexicans, who had been found in the act of burning the bodies of two Americans, whom it is supposed they had murdered and robbed that night.

Outrages of this kind have been frequent, and have at last aroused the people of Sonora to decided action. Four of them would undoubtedly be hung, but the fifth used as evidence to detect the residue of the party.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received some additional particulars from the same source, relative to the five men accused of the heinous offence of murdering and burning the bodies of their victims. It appears that they were taken out on the hill as stated, convicted by Judge Lynch, and sentenced to be hanged. Just as they were about to string one of them up, the officers of the law arrived, and with the aid of some who had become somewhat more considerate and calm, rescued the accused, and succeeded in getting them into jail to await trial.

THE MOB IN CHILICOTHE.—We yesterday alluded to an attack made upon the house of the sisters of Notre Dame, a branch establishment of one in Cincinnati. They came to the former city, purchased property and opened a seminary for the education of young children and females. Several times this house has been shamelessly attacked and stones and rotten eggs thrown into the windows. The Catholics held a meeting on Monday evening last, and passed resolutions, repudiating the idea of mingling secular affairs with politics, but pledging themselves not to vote in future for candidates not known to be favorable to an equality of rights; resolving to protect themselves with repelling force by force unless the city authorities would protect them, and offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the depredators. To this the city council has added \$50. It is to be hoped that this reward will lead to the arrest of the guilty persons.—They are said to be mostly boys.

The above is an abstract of the report of the meeting published in the Daily Scioto Gazette.

The Conty Prisoners.

The Mobile Tribune, in giving an account of the forty-two Conty prisoners brought from the U. S. sloop of war, Albany, and released by the Government, says:

Of these prisoners, some eighteen or twenty are from Cincinnati; some twelve or fourteen are from Jackson and its vicinity, in Mississippi—the rest are from divers sections. They all tell dismal stories of their suffering while lying imprisoned at Havana. They were kept heavily ironed all the time, and watched by armed men day and night, with a vigilance that seemed to denote a rescue was expected. They fared otherwise not over sumptuously, and had no more to eat than would cleverly keep their souls and bodies together.

Most of the prisoners were in momentary expectation of a summons to death, and were kept so entirely ignorant of what was doing by the U. S. government in their behalf, that it was not until their irons had been knocked off that they discovered that they had been authoritatively demanded. Most of them are in sound health, and look very little the worse for their hard treatment.

With two or three exceptions, they are also quite youthful, and none of them bear indications of profligacy or viciousness. We suspect that the tale they tell of being deluded into the foolhardy expedition is true.

CAPTIVE LADY AMONG THE CAMANCHES.—The Van Buren *Intelligencer* says, a trader among the Camanche Indians, has discovered, in a camp of that nation, a white woman, fair and comely in appearance, who is intermarried among them, and says she is the sister of Lieut. Love or Lovett, who commanded a train which left Independence, about three years ago, for Santa Fe, and that she was in company with the party when it was attacked by the Camanches, and that her brother was badly wounded, a large number of men were killed, and she, with a number of men were carried off prisoners by the Indians.

She says she is well treated by her husband, but the women are cruel to her—that she is anxious to return to her friends, and that four or five good riding horses will procure her ransom.

Accident to the Grand Turk.—A dispatch from Memphis, under date of the 14th, states that upon the arrival of the Grand Turk at that port, her hold was found to contain two feet water—supposed to have shipped by coming in contact with a snag. Her cargo consists mainly of dry goods, which it is feared has suffered material injury.—*St. Louis Repub.* 18th.

Candidates.

For County Commissioner.

Mr. Harper: Please say that John N. Kerr will be supported for County Commissioner at the ensuing October election by

MANY VOTERS.

For Auditor.

Mr. Harper: Please announce David B. Hebard as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, at the ensuing October election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor: You will please announce Alpheus Martin, of Gallipolis Township, for the office of Auditor at the ensuing election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Legislature.

GALLIPOLIS, August 28th, '50.

Mr. Harper: Please announce the name of Lewis Berthe as a suitable candidate to represent the counties of Gallia and Jackson in the next Legislature.

VOICE OF MANY.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1850.

The Senate to-day, as yesterday, was warmly engaged in considering the fugitive slave bill, and such amendments as have been offered to it.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment of much importance to-day, which brought out some very able discussion. It, in effect, obligates the United States Treasury to pay for each runaway slave that cannot be recovered by his owner from the State to which he has fled. It provides that the owner may commence a suit for damages against the United States District Attorney, in the State in which the owner of the slave resides, and a verdict in favor of the plaintiff shall constitute a sufficient voucher for the Treasury of the United States to pay over to the owner the price of the lost slave.

In the House to-day, as yesterday, the civil and diplomatic bill was under discussion in committee of the whole—but nothing of a definite nature was accomplished. Several members think that the bill will be got through with and passed by to-morrow evening. Let us hope their conjecture may prove correct.

The impression is gaining strength daily in all circles here, as near as I can ascertain, that the Senate's omnibus bills will all pass the House.

Aug. 21.
The fugitive slave bill was discussed, but without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned. The House were engaged on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Aug. 22.

The same subject was before the two Houses. S. A. Elliott, new member from Massachusetts, was introduced, qualified and took his seat.

Aug. 23.

SENATE.—The fugitive Slave bill then came up. Several amendments, of no importance, offered by Jefferson Davis, were adopted.

Mr. Chase moved to strike out the second section. Mr. Underwood's amendment he considered unconstitutional. The question being taken on Mr. Chase's amendment, it was rejected—he alone voting for it.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a provision was added making the Marshal or his deputy responsible for the escape of fugitives from their custody—also making him responsible if he shall fail to use due diligence in executing a warrant for the arrest of fugitives. The bill was ordered to be engrossed—27 to 12. The Indian intercourse bill was passed.—The appropriation bill engages the attention of the House.

Parson Brownlow, the "reverend" editor of the Knoxville Whig, just speaks of the controversy going on in the New Orleans papers, concerning the infernal regions:

HELL OR NO HELL.—This now is the all absorbing topic in New Orleans. The periodical approach of warm weather never fails to get up a fierce controversy in New Orleans, as to whether there is a hell or not! While the weather is cold, all parties are willing to concede that there is a Hell, but when the summer solstice is down upon the natives, a large portion of them utterly repudiate the idea of a Hell, as understood by orthodox christians. The Rev. Messrs. Clapp and Twichell are now contesting the point with zeal and ability. The former swears there is no Hell—the latter avows that he can almost see the place! The controversy is settled. The peace of society requires a settlement of the vexed question. We suggest that a Delegation of both parties be sent Hell-wards, on an exploring expedition. It is but a short distance from New Orleans to the Capitol of the Devil's dominions which, according to the Bible, is Hell, certainly!

ANOTHER MURDER.—Wm. Slaves, of Pike county, was murdered on Tuesday night last, by Moses Bowers, and Zachary Cook, on Beaver village, and all the parties were drunk. Bowers has been arrested, and Cook is still at large.

For five months past, the duties collected on Foreign goods amounted to \$14,500,000; same time last year, \$11,000,000.